The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871. NUMBER 73.

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32 ..... Royal street 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

BY TUPPER.

When streams of unkindness, as bitter as gall,
Bubble up from the heart to the tongue,
And meekness is writhing in torment and thrall,
By the hands of ingratitude wrung:
In the heat of injustice, unswept and unfair,
While the anguish is festering yet,
None, none but an angel of God can declare
I now can forgive and forget.

But if the bad spirit is chased from the heart,
And the lips are in penitence steeped,
With the wrong so repented, the wrath will depart,
Though scorn on injustice were heaped;
For the best compensation is paid for all ill,
When the cheek with contrition is wet,
And every one feels it is possible still
At once to forgive and forget.

To forget? It is hard for a man with a mind,
However his heart may forgive,
To blot out all perils and dangers behind,
And but for the future to live.
Then how shall it be? for, at every turn,
Recollection the spirit will fret,
And the ashes of injury smoulder and burn,
Though we strive to forgive and forget.

O, hearken! my tongue shall the riddle unseal,
And mind shall be partner with heart,
While thee to thyself I bid conscience reveal,
And show thee how evil thou art:
Remember thy follies, thy sins, and thy crimes,
How vast is that infinite debt!
Yet mercy hath seven by seventy times
Been swift to forgive and forget.

Brood not on insults or injuries old,
For thou art injurious too;
Count not the sum till the total is told,
For thou art unkind and untrue;
And if all thy harms are forgotten, forgiven,
Now mercy with justice is met;
O, who would not gladly take lessons from heaven,
And learn to forgive and forget?

Yes, yes, let a man, when his enemy weeps,
Be quick to receive him a friend;
For thus on his head in kindness he heaps
Hot coals, to refind and amend;
And hearts that are Christian more easily yearn,
As a nurse on her innocent pet,
Over lips that, once bitter, to penitence turn,
And whisper, forgive and forget.

The Art of Kissing.

People will kiss, yet one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, no more than they know how to make diamonds from charcoal. And yet it is easy—at least forms! This little item is not alone for young beginners, but for the many who go at it like hunting coons or selling corn. First know whom you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although mistakes may be good. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, or on the ear, or on the cornor of the forehead, on the end of the nose, or slop over on her waterfall or bonnel-ribbon, in haste to get through.

The gentlemen should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco. Don't kiss everything, including nasty little dogs, male or female. Don't sit down to it. Stand up. Need not be anxious to get in a crowd. Two persons are plenty to corner and catch a kiss. More persons spoil the sport. Stand firm. It won't hurt any after you are used to it. Take the left hand of the lady in your right hand. Let your hat go to any place out of the way! Throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down upon the right side, towards the belt. Don't be in a hurry. Draw her gently to your living heart.

Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder, and a handsome shoulder strap it makes! Don't be in a hurry; send a little life down your left arm, and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right. Let there be expression to that—not like the grip of a vice, but a gentle clasp, full of electricity thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry, her head lies carelessly on your shoulder! You are nearly heart to heart. Look down into her half closed eyes. Gentley yet manfully press her to your bosom. Stand firm and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal! Be brave but do not be in a hurry.

Her lips almost open! Lean gently forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim. The lips meet—the eyes close—the heart opens—the soul rides the storm—trouble and sorrow of life [don't be in a hurry!)—heaven opens before,—the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky (don't be afraid!)—the nerves dance before the just-created altar of love as zephyrs dance with the dew-trimmed flowers—the heart forgets its bitterness—and the art of kissing is learned!—*Ex.*

THE NICKNAMES OF THE STATES.—Alabama, lizards; Arkansas, toothpicks; California, gold hunters; Colorado, rovers; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; Delaware, muskrats; Florida, fly up the creeks; Georgia, buzzards; Illinois, suckers; Indiana, hoosiers; Iowa, hawk-eyes; Kansas, jayhawkers; Kentucky, corn-crackers; Louisiana, creoles; Maine, foxes; Maryland, craw thumpers; Michigan, wolverines; Minnesota, gophers Mississippi, tadpoles; Missouri, pukes; Nebraska, bug eaters; Nevada, sage hens; New Hampshire, granite boys; New Jersey, blues or clam catchers; New York, knickerbockers; North Carolina, tar boilers and tuckoes; Ohio, buckeyes: Oregon, webfeet and hard cases, Pennsylvania, pennanites and leatherheads; Rhode Island, gun flints; South Carolina, weasels; Tennesee, whelps; Texas, beefheads; Vermont green mountain boys; Virginia, beadles; Wisconsin, badgers.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NATCHITOCHES.

HALL OF CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB, Natchitoches, La., August 19, 1871.

The leading and influential members of the Republican party from the different wards met on the evening of the nineteenth, at the hall of the Central club, for the purpose of ascertaining a true history of the late convention held in the city of New Orleans, August 9, 1871.

The meeting being called to order by Joseph Austin, the president, the proceedings of the Turner Hall convention and that at the Customhouse were read by John G. Lewis, secretary, to the large concourse of Republicans present.

Hons. Raford Blunt and H. Raby, delegates to the late convention held in the city of New Orleans, August 9, 1871, addressed the meeting at length relative to the action of the two conventions, presenting a true history of the atrocities committed by the Lowell-Packard bolters and disorganizers. At the close of the speeches, the following resolutions were read and presented to the club:

Resolved, That we, the Republican party of the parish of Natchitoches, do sustain and recognize the action of the only legal delegates representing the Republican party of the parish of Natchitoches, to wit: Hons. Raford Blunt, Henry Raby and M. P. Blackstone, and we, the Republican party, do tender our sincere thanks to these gentlemen, the delegates above named, for the efficient and valuable services rendered the Republican party of this parish in the only true convention held in New Orleans on the ninth instant, and which met at Turner Hall.

Resolved, That we, the Republican party of the parish of Natchitoches, do indorse in every particular the action and proceedings of the Turner Hall convention.

Resolved, That we recognize in the action of the bolters and disorganizers that met at the Customhouse, principles that lead, if carried out, to a war of races, tumult, riot and confusion in our now peaceful and prosperous State.

Resolved, That we indorse the resolutions presented to and indorsed by the Turner Hall convention, and offered by Hon. H. C. Dibble.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the administration of his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and the Republican party of this State are indebted to him for their perfect organization, and also his very valuable services to the whole people, for bringing out of tumult and confusion our State, which now enjoys through his wisdom and guidance a reputation second to none in the Union. The whole people are indebted to him for arresting the schemes of public plunderers, for the protection of the rights of the treasury of the State, and the prevention of fraud and corruption by designing and unscrupulous persons, who would prey on the vitals of the people. We recognize in him a true, consistent Governor; one in whom the citizens of this State have the utmost confidence in and respect for. He has administered the laws regardless of personal fear or affection, and to his wise and administrative ability and prudence our State is now basking in the peace and sunshine of prosperity.

Resolved, That we indorse the administration of General Grant.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and the above resolutions, be published in the New Orleans *Republican* and LOUISIANIAN.

After the resolutions were read, it was moved and seconded that they be adopted, which was done, amid repeated cheers for the Turner Hall convention, Governor Warmoth and General Grant.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH AUSTIN, President.
JOHN G. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE ASSUMPTION CHRONICLE objects in this wise to the representation that the Customhouse manipulators cooked up for the parish of Assumption:

We see by the "Official" report of the proceedings of the Customhouse Convention, published in the *Citizens' Guard*, of the 13th instant, that the Parish of Assumption was represented by A. J. Sypher, Henry Grimes, and J. A. Walsh. Mr. Sypher, is a resident of the Parish of St. Mary's, Mr. Grimes, of Lafourche, and J. A Walsh of Orleans. None of these gentlemen are even known to the citizens of the Parish of Assumption, and we are at a loss to know how utter strangers can represent us in any Convention. If the Customhouse Convention was composed of such delegates, then surely the Republican Party was not represented in that body.

LAWS

OF THE

State of Louisiana,

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

EXTRA SESSION OF 1870.

No. 106.

An Act

To incorporate the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company and granting aid to the same.

[CONTINUED.]

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That on presentation of the application to the court or judge therein named, and no person appearing to oppose said application, and whenever it shall satisfactorily appear from said application, and proofs thereunto attached, that service of the notice of the time and place of the presentation of said application upon all the owners and persons interested in said land has been made, the said court or judge thereof shall, forthwith, make an order appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, who reside in the parish where the premises are situated, or an adjoining parish thereto, as commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners or persons interested in the real estate proposed to be taken by the said company for its purposes, and shall fix the time and place for the first meeting of the said commissioners. In case any person who shall be the owner, or who shall have a vested interest in said premises shall appear at the time and place of the presentation of said application, the said court or judge, before making said appointment of commissioners, may hear such person and said company in relation to any persons proposed for appointmens as such commissioners, their place of residence, their competency and interest, and after such hearing the said court or judge shall make an appointment of three commissioners as aforesaid, in accordance with the discretion or judgment of said court or judge, in case it shall appear by said application that any person or any of the persons owning or interested in the said premises described in the application, or any part of the same, are not known to the said company, or are not residents of the parish wherein said real estate is situated, or cannot be found therein after due diligence, or are infants, idiots, or persons of unsound mind, then and in such case the said court or judge, before making said appointment of commissioners, shall make such inquiries as to such owners interested in said premises, and shall make such orders for service of notice upon them or upon any persons in regard to such application and such other order or orders in the premises as the said court or judge may deem necessary, proper and just, and shall then make such appointment of commissioners as aforesaid, and in connection therewith make such orders as to the service of any future notice upon the owners of said premises, of the meeting and appraisement of said commissioners, and the confirmation of the same, as may seem to said court or judge equitable and just.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the commissioners so appointed, or a majority of them shall hold their first meeting at a time and place appointed by the court or judge, and may adjourn from time to time at their discretion; they shall take and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the State of Louisiana to the effect that they and each of them will impartially and to the best of their judgment and ability perform the duties of said commissioner; and any one of said commissioners may issue subpœnas and administer oaths to witnesses. Whenever they meet to take testimony or hear the parties, except by appointment of the said court or judge, or pursuant to adjournment they shall cause reasonable notice of such meeting to be given to any of the parties in interest who shall have heretofore appeared before them or their agent or attorney. They shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and reduce the same to writing, and after all the testimony offered in the case that in the judgment of said commissioners is pertinent to the value of said premises is taken, they or a majority of them shall without any unnecessary delay, ascertain and determine the compensation which ought justly and equitably be made by said company to the owner or persons interested in said real estate appraised by them; and said commissioners shall take into consideration the advantages that the said owners or persons interested in the said real estate may derive from the construction of the said proposed railway, for which said real estate is proposed to be taken. They shall make a report in writing to the court or judge by whom they were appointed, which shall contain the proceedings in the cases before them with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, if any and their award and determination They shall be compensated for services as such commissioners by said company at the rate of five dollars per day for actual services.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That on such report being made by such commissioners, the court or judge shall appoint a time or place for the hearing of said company, and all parties interested in said lands, in regard to the confirmation of said report, and shall by order direct the manner and form of the service of any notice of the same upon any persons that in the judgment of said court or judge should be notified; and on the day of such hearing, if no person shall appear to oppose the confirmation of said report, the same shall be confirmed by the said court or judge, and an order shall be made reciting the proceedings of the appraised, the confirmation of the same, and a describtion of the real estate, and a directing to whom the money or value of said real estate should be paid, or in what manner the same shall be deposited by the said company for the use and benefit of said owners, and if any person shall appear to oppose the confirmation of said report, the said court or judge shall hear the parties for and against said confirmation, then the same proceeding shall be had in the premises as heretofore provided, in case no person appeared to oppose said confirmation; and if said court or judge shall decide against said confirmation, an order shall be entered directed to said commissioners, or other commissioners named in said order; to proceed to a reappraisal of the said premises, the proceedings of which shall be afterward conducted as in the first instance, except that the appraisal order shall be final, and shall be confirmed by said court or judge; and the order of said court or judge confirming any appraisal as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive on all parties interested; provided, that any party to said decree shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court from any decree to their inserests, or the interests of those they may represent.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That the order of said court or judge confirming an appraisal of lands as heretofore provided, or a certified copy of the same, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district or parish court of the district or parish in which the said real estate appraised shall be situated and there shall remain on record; and such order, so entered and filed shall vest in said company the lands described therein, and such estate as may therein be set forth, on payment or tender of payment or deposit of the amount of the appraisal and damages by said company, as provided in said order or a duly certified copy thereof, with proof of such payment and deposit as therein provided, will be considered as legal evidence of the title and estate of said company to the real estate acquired by the appraisal by said company under and in pursuance to this act, and said title and estate shall be deemed to be acquired for public use.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said company is hereby authorized to obtain by grant or otherwise from any incorporated city or village within the State of Louisiana, that may be situated upon its railway, any rights, privileges or franchises that any of said incorporated cities or villages may choose to grant in reference to the construction, maintenance and management of the railroad of said company, its depots, cars, locomotives and its business within the limits of such incorporated cities and villages; and any such incorporated cities and villages as herein before named, is hereby authorized and empowered to grant to said company any such rights privileges and franchises as it may deem proper and advisable and such rights privileges and franchises, when granted to and accepted by said company from any such incorporated city or village shall be deemed and taken as rights, privileges and franchises vested and confirmed in said company, and not liable to be hereafter revoked, changed, injured or impaired, except with the consent of said company, and any parish, city or incorporated town is hereby authorized through its police jury, town council, board of trustees or other officers to aid the said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company by subscriptions to its stock or the purchase or its bonds, and the said officers are hereby authorized to levy and to collect or cause to be levied and collected a tax upon the real and personal property of the said parish, town or village sufficient to realize the amount of their subscription to the stock or purchase of the bonds of the said company.

Sec. 15 Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever and as often as five or more consecutive miles of single track roadbed of said Arkansas and Delta railroad shall have been graded, furnished with needful bridges and culverts, and fully prepared for the superstructure, and the same shall have been certified in writing by the president of said board of directors or other authorized agent of said company to the Governor of the State of Louisiana, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Louisiana to cause the work so done and certified to be inspected by a competent person appointed by the Governor for the purpose, who shall, without delay, make a report to the Governor in writing as to the extent and character of said work; and if on such inspection and report it shall appear that said work has been done in good and sufficient manner, then, and in that event, the Governor shall cause to be executed and delivered to said company the bonds of the State of Louisiana to the amount of seven thousand five hundred dollars for each and every mile of said roadbed which shall so appear to be graded and prepared; and whenever, and as often as five or more consecutive miles of said railway shall be fully completed, having the crossties and iron rails well and properly laid and the same shall have been duly certified in writing by the president of the board of directors or other authorized agent of said company, to the Governor of the State of Louisiana, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Louisiana to cause said track, so certified to him, to be inspected by a competent person appointed for that purpose to have been well and properly done, then and in that event the Governor shall cause to be executed and delivered to said

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

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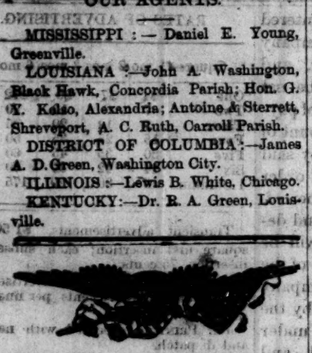

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY AUG. 31, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞We offer our congratulations to friend A Noguez on the improved *head* to The *Republican Era*. The *heart* seems also to throb in the right place, although the bias of the paper is the wrong way. In the last issue, after alluding to the Republican Convention at Turner Hall, he notices without the least expression of regret "the names of good colored men, such as Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, G. Y. Kelso Esq: Wm. Vigers, Esq. and others."

☞This is what the *"Shreveport Southwestern* says of the comparative character of the criminatory and recriminatory speeches made recently in the Customhouse and in the Turner Hall Conventions. "It is due to him (the Governor) to say, his speech, while full of cutting sarcasm, is free from the offensive coarseness which characterizes the personal attacks upon him."

☞Advices received in London say, that Dr. Livingstone the great explorer of the interior of Africa, is slowly making his way homeward."

"I OBJECT, CERTAINLY, I OBJECT." —This is the emphatic language of Mayor Flanders, in reference to his opposition, not only to the repeal of the City Waterworks, but "to the rule of the majority." Ratlier stubborn, is not this, Mr. Mayor?

☞In another part of the present issue our readers will find an interview between Senator Pinchback and the Representative of the Cincinnati Commercial, with reference to the Customhouse outrages in this City recently. There are one or two new phases opened up to view in this colloquy which our readers would do well to make a note of.

☞Ex-Recorder Staes has notified the City Council, that "the proceedings of the Council to effect his removal are absolutely null and void;" and he gives them notice that he "will hold the City responsible" for his salary for his "unexpired term."

☞The City Council have passed "an ordinance" permitting the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to lay a branch track of their road to the Fair Grounds in this City. This will be a great convenience to numbers who desire to visit the grounds, but are deterred by embarrassments which the establishment of railway accommodation will easily remove.

The *Iberville News* of Aug. 24th is cruel enough to say that the chairman of the Customhouse stump meeting in the town of Plaquemine on the 20th, represented a constituency that might be "put in a nutshell." Of the effect of Mr. Dunn's speech the *News* says:

"Mr. Dunn was regarded by the people, more as a curiosity than an idol. His account of the Customhouse farce, threw no new light on that dark picture. His testimony resembled that of an unwilling witness. His heart was not in the business in which he was taking a hand. We do not say Mr. Dunn is not an honest man, but we will never believe him one until he keeps better company. The colored men of Iberville are too intelligent to abandon principle and follow men, as was fully illustrated by the lack of enthusiasm which Mr. Dunn excited among them."

THE CASEY AND PACKARD DEFENCE.

"You told a lie; an odious, damned lie; Upon my soul, a lie—a wicked lie."—OTHELLO

It is something new and startling in American politics to see Federal officials, in their capacity as such, attempting to justify themselves before the country for breaking up a local political gathering. It destroys bright dreams of "liberty of speech" and "right of assembly," for a "Collector of Customs," and a "United States Marshal," over their official signatures, to explain why they ordered a State Convention into a Federal building, and at the bayonet's point, excluded therefrom the very people for whose benefit the body was supposed to deliberate. Yet this is what S. B. Packard and James F. Casey have deemed it necessary to do, and in making their defence have shown as little regard for truth, as they had previously for the liberties of the people. They have published a card throughout the North in which mendacity unstinted is employed to bolster up fraud and usurpation.

In this card they arrogantly admit that credentials of members elect to the Convention were ordered to be sent to Mr. Packard, "to be by him presented to the Convention," or (which is more generally believed,) pocketed; but they attempt not to defend this unprecedented outrage.

They next accuse the "Warmoth faction" of the crime of "using every means to insure their success throughout the State." "Money and office" were promised, and thugs sent to ward meetings to defeat the Customhouse candidates, they allege. For the sake of argument solely, admit this to be true, and we ask if the State Administration, the recognized leaders of our party, were to sit calmly by while the Federal departments were packed with unnecessary employes whose sole duty was to control or destroy Republican clubs? Did not Marshal Packard and Collector Casey, in the very beginning of the contest, lead a chosen band of roughs, their own subordinates, and break up the 10th Ward club? Did not Postmaster Lowell, night after night, lead his brigade of letter carriers to the 3rd Ward club for the sole purpose of hooting down speakers obnoxious to their faction, but who were present by the wish of a large majority of the legitimate members? Did not the Deputy Collector of Customs, the Internal Revenue Assessor, and other Federal officials, by chance presidents of clubs, refuse to put adverse motions to the bodies over which they presided; and when ousted from their seats by the almost unanimous vote of the indignant members, try to organize bolting clubs? And as for the employment of thugs, we assert and can prove that a bloodier set of villains do not to-day desecrate God's green earth, than a large proportion of the men Marshal Packard adorned with his badges on the 9th of August. There were men whose names are the synonyms of murder and violence, and hidden in the gloomy granite corridors of the Customhouse were a select score or so of those never-to-be-forgetten "Innocents," who made the streets red with the blood of colored men in 1868. Can Messrs. Casey and Packard deny these facts?

In support of their charge that "Warmoth's friends boasted that they would control the Convention, no matter at what cost," the Marshal and Collector adduce as evidence the remark (since denied) of a single individual, to wit: "We will have control of that Convention or blood." So weak is their case that they attempt to show how sanguinary is this solitary individual (Senator West) by announcing to the world that he voted "against ratifying the treaty with Great Britain!" In all this Casey and Packard make themselves supremely ridiculous, and their assumed fright would be laughable were not the consequences so serious.

The card reiterates the exploded charge that no halls were procurable, when it is now well known that several suitable halls were tendered them; and that a "majority of the State Committee acquiesed in selecting the Customhouse for a place of meeting. It boldly proclaims their determination to "issue tickets of admission only to persons claiming seats as delegates," and endeavors to palliate this gross outrage by asserting that a "ticket was furnished every person claiming a seat" when the truth is that every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of even uncontested delegates whose sympathies were opposed to their tyrannical proceedings.

Messrs. Casey and Packard in their over anxiety to clear themselves, have not escaped the usual fate of falsifiers, and they stultify themselves by saying the "Warmoth party persisted in declaring they would go into the Convention without tickets," and immediately after assert that this same Warmoth party "recognized the authority of the Committee by making application for, and receiving tickets!" Are they stupid and blind, or do they consider the public so?

The cardists have but poor heads for figures, too. They could see but "forty soldiers" stationed in the Customhouse, when there were considerably more than a hundred; and but "some sixty persons" entering with the Governor, when he was accompanied by about ninety delegates who had previously signed a protest against the usurpations of Packard & Co. They count up,—to show that public business was interrupted,—some four thousand dollars of customs receipts more than were actually collected on the day the Customhouse was blockaded. But their most miserable mathematical failure is the attempt to prove, by figures, that a majority of the *bona fide* delegates to the Convention acted and sympathized with them. The whole number of delegates was 118, of which Messrs. Casey & Packard claim 84 as sitting in their U. S. Convention, and 34 of of these voting with Warmoth. So that with all their frauds, usurpations, abuse of Federal powers, bribery, misfeasance in office and violence, they managed to secure but a weak minority of the delegates that even they find conscience to clothe with the garb of legitimacy.

With this confession we can afford to drop the card, with all its bald falsehoods and perverted facts; and leave its authors to be dealt with, first by the President, and finally by the Republican party of Louisiana, when next an opportunity comes.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership between Geo. E. Bovee and Linden E. Bentley in the proprietorship of the *St. James Sentinel* is broken up, and Mr. Bentley has retired from the editor's chair. Explanatory cards have been published by both gentlemen in the last *Sentinel*. Mr. Bovee recognizes the Customhouse convention; "is opposed to the re-election of Gov. Warmoth," will do all in his power to prevent his renomination and promises that the columns of the *Sentinel* shall never again be used to support the bolting faction!" Pro-di-gi-ous!!

Mr. Bentley does not propose to become the peculiar champion of Governor Warmoth, but "I do propose to support the State Administration, to work for the weal and unity of the Republican party, and to use every honorable means in my power to secure the election of the candidates chosen by its Nominating Convention in 1872. That I am sincere in these declarations, my future actions shall demonstrate."

And so with this mutual agreement to disagree, these gentlemen dissolve partnership.

RECORDER JOHN PARSONS.

This gentleman whose appointment to the Recordership of the Fifth District we had the pleasure of noticing, has entered upon the active discharge of his duties. Acting Recorder Toy in introducing Mr. Parsons, said:

"In vacating the chair which he had filled for some time past, he felt great plersure in introducing his successor, Judge Parsons. The pleasure was enhanced because having been acquainted with Judge Parsons for more than a quarter of a century, he would congratulate the people of the Fifth District upon having as Recorder a gentleman of intelligence and probity, and possessing that greatest of all gifts —good common sense; an official who would always administer the law without fear or favor, and, at the same time, temper justice with leniency. The efforts made by persons utterly unfit for the position of Recorder, persons whose only merit was that they resided on the right bank of the river, made it matter of congratulation to the people of Algiers that they had escaped the curse of an incompetent or evil-disposed person being appointed as Recorder and had a man among them who would be the more respected the more he was known.

Judge Toy then conducted Recorder Parsons to his seat and the new official made a few judicious remarks, and the court adjourned.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUSPENDED.

The celebrated "Crescent City Water-works Bill" which passed the Legislature during the last days of the last session, seems somehow destined to promote temperatures anything but mild or even temperate. Ever since the adjournment of the Legislature there has been a dispute over this measure, which at last culminated in the suspension of Geo. E. Bovee Secretary of State, on Tuesday last, by Gov. Warmoth. As many of our readers may not be aware of the facts in this case, we propose a compilation of the particulars as they have elsewhere been given to the Public.

The first appearance of this Bill is at the time of its delivery into the hands of the Governor. It is essential to clear up the difficulties at this point, because the whole strength or weakness of the proceedings rest here. The Constitution of the state provides that "if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law."

This bill (with one or two others) is claimed to have been taken to the Governor's residence and receipted for by some unauthorized person Feb. 25, just within the five days as the Legislature adjourned on March 2. The Governor refused, the moment he was informed of the bill being at his residence, to recognize its receipt there. Knowledge of this reached the ears of interested parties, the bills was taken into the hands of the original possessors and on the 27th day of February it was presented at the office of the Governor, and duly receipted for by his Secretary. This it will be borne in mind was *three* days before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The bill was not sent to the Legislature, but was held by the Governor until the "first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days."

The under current immediately however was set in motion and it gradually worked to the surface. On May 2, Mr. Bovee addressed the Governor on the subject, informing him of the claims of interested parties that the bill had become a law by constitutional limitation, stating that he had affidavit of the minute clerk of the House of Representatives, affirming the delivery and receipt at the Governor's residence; and says he "believing there must be some good and sufficient reason for your action in reference to this bill, I would respectfully request such information upon the subject as your Excellency may be willing to impart, that I may be enabled to give the incorporators a proper answer to their inquiries." The Governor replied that the "Bills were not received at the Executive office until the 27th day of February" and he claimed that only *three* days elapsed between that time and the adjournment of the Legislature, and consequently the Bill could not become a law. But says the Secretary, it is claimed that another Bill which was "receipted for at the Executive office" on the same day has become a law by limitation. To this the Governor replies that its promulgation was illegal, and he is "at a loss, "to understand how the improper promulgation of House bill No. 22, or, as it is commonly known, the Bayou Bartholomew bill, can be made use of as an argument to prove that the Crescent City Water works bill, which was received at the same time, and which is still before me, has become a law.

One error should not surely be used as an argument in favor of the commission of an other."

This account of the transaction was not satisfactory to Mr. Bovee and to the incorporators of the famous bill, and so the original delivery at the Governor's house was adhered to. Nevertheless it shimbered awhile. And early last week, that portion of the public who interest themselves in ascertaining what bill the Governor signs, were struck up "all of a heap" by the appearance in the *German Gazette* and afterwards in the *Louisiana State Register* and not in the *Republican* the official journal of the State of Louisiana of the Crescent City Waterworks bill.

We will diverge from our narrative to explain the cause of this proceeding. The bill was sent to the *Republican* on August 24, and publication declined, on account of the knowledge possessed by the conductors of that paper, of the attitude of the matter. The State Secretary enquired into the cause of the refusal to publish the law, and got for answer that, "as this bill had already been the subject of correspondence between yourself and the Governor, in which the latter decided that it had not become a law, I did not feel at liberty to promulgate it in the *Republican*, as an act of the Legislature, without further inquiry."

Inquiry from the Governor, meets with response that the bill was not a law on the grounds already claimed, as it had only reached him officially *three days* before the adjournment of the Legislature. And the Governor further enlightens the *Republican*:

"In a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of State, under date of May 4, 1871, I endeavored to explain to him that the original Crescent City Waterworks bill was then in my possession awaiting either my signature or disapproval. I have not yet approved the bill, nor has the original ever left my possession. If a bill purporting to be the "Crescent City Waterworks bill" has been presented at the office of the official journal for promulgation as having become a law, it has been done fraudulently and without any legal authority whatever.

I am most painfully surprised to learn that the Secretary of State has so far forgotten the high duties of his office as to lend himself to the commission of so grave an offense."

On Tuesday August 29, the Governor sent for Mr. Bovee "to find out about the promulgation of the Crescent City Waterworks bill."

The Governor reminding the Secretary that he possessed the original Bill. "Yes but this is a duplicate" says the Secretary. After some other conversation, Governor Warmoth said "I suppose then you are willing to assume the responsibility of your Act!" The Secretary said he was, and the interview abruptly terminated.

The Governor soon after exercised his prerogative and suspended the Secretary of State, and appointed General F. J. Herron in his stead.

General Herron presented the following document to Mr. Bovee:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 29, 1871.

WHEREAS, George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, has, in violation of the constitution and laws of this State, caused to be promulgated as having become a law, an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, to define its rights and duties, to punish offenses committed against the franchises of the said company, and the public health," with his official certificate that "the foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval." The said certificate having been made by the said Bovee with the knowledge, communicated by the Governor of the State on the fourth day of May, 1871, that said bill would not become a law, or be acted upon, until the first day of the next session of the General Assembly.

And whereas, the said Bovee has knowingly, willfully, unlawfully and with the purpose of imposing upon the people of the State as law that which he knows has not become a law.

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, charged with the faithful execution of the laws, under the constitution of the State, do issue this my order suspending the said G. E. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State, and do hereby appoint F. J. Herron to discharge the duties of said office until the Legislature shall act upon the subject, in accordance with the constitution.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

C. D. BRAGDON, Secretary to Governor.

Whereupon he became exceedingly irate and refused to relinquish possession of his office except by force. A scuffle soon ensued for the seal and Mr. Bovee fell into the arms of a couple of Police officials who not only removed him from the office, but took him to the first district station house where he was released on bonds, to appear to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by General Herron.

Yesterday revealed no further developments, although, it was reported that Mr. Bovee intended to appeal to the Courts. We understand that his case is under advisement of counsel, who suggest progress by degrees.

☞The *Nation* of Aug. 24, contains this pithy pargragh with reference to the Customhouse outrages:

Suppose Warmoth and his Republicans in New Orleans had been men of nerve enough to attempt the enforcement of their right to seats in the State Republican Convention, and the State Governor had been shot down by United States troops surrounding the convention, not in obedience to the requisition of the Governor, but of the United States Marshal, who wishes to be nominated as governor, and at the instance of the United States Collector, who wishes to be a senator; could the President in that case have withstood the demand for the punishment of those officials by removal? He has most certainly not acted with sufficient promptness for the country's good, or the party's, or his own in this business; and in case he should not act at all, his offence must surely be recollected against him. That "he means no harm" in no way relieves a maker of legal precedents against the freedom of a country; and nothing better than that is said for General Grant, while worse things are said in plenty, and not without color of truth.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

INTERVIEW WITH HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK ON THE RECENT CUSTOMHOUSE CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

[FROM THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.]

We had an interview, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, Manager of the LOUISIANIAN—a colored people's organ—State Senator from the Second District of Louisiana, and President of the Turner Hall Convention in New Orleans. Mr. Pinchback is an intelligent, well informed gentleman, whose position in Louisiana affords him peculiar opportunities for getting at the bottom of most of the political movements in the State. It was in regard to the recent Customhouse Convention at New Orleans that we interviewed him, and on that subject he panned out about as follows:

Interviewer—Are you a native of Louisiana, Mr. Pinchback?

Mr. Pinchback—No, sir; I was born in Georgia, but have passed most of my life in Louisiana. Most of my education was received here at Gilmore's school.

Interviewer—The question that is most interesting here just now is as to the justification of the United States officials in using those troops at the recent Convention at New Orleans. Was there any necessity for bringing them into the fight?

Mr. Pinchback—No, sir.

Interviewer — Were there any threats, or violence of any kind?

Mr. Pinchback—None at all, sir.

Interviewer—Mr. Close, in his letter to the *Commercial*, says he thinks there were threats made by the friends of Warmoth, against the Marshal?

Mr. Pinchback—That is not true. That story was trumped up by those gentlemen as an excuse for the outrages they perpetrated upon the people of Louisiana. I have with me a copy of their organ, a paper published by the Customhouse and sustained by the Customhouse employees, which makes a charge of this kind, but it is unfounded.

Interviewer—How long has this feud between the State and United States been going on?

Mr. Pinchback—Just a year ago this month, when the party headed by Lowell called primary meetings for the election of delegates to a State Convention, at which Lowell proposed to get control of the party. The adherents of Lowell (the Customhouse gentlemen) exerted themselves at that time to destroy Governor Warmoth's influence by telling the people that the Governor had broken faith with them, and that if his administration was sustained, there would not be a colored man in office in the State in another year. They made a good deal of capital out of such statements as these: continually trying to convince the people that it was a fight made by Governor Warmoth against Lieutenant Governor Dunn, because Dunn was a black man. On that issue they succeeded—beating the Governor for the Presidency of the Convention. It was then left to the Chairman of the Convention to appoint five members of the State Central Executive Committee. Lieutenant Governor Dunn refused to appoint any one who was favorable to the State Government. He even refused to appoint John Lynch, who had given him the highest exhibition of respect and friendship ever made by any white man in the South to a colored man, because Mr. Lynch was a friend of Governor Warmoth.

Interviewer—What was the cause of the quarrel between the State Government and the Customhouse people?

Mr. Pinchback—The quarrel originally was not between the Customhouse and State Government, but between Lowell and Governor Warmoth. Lowell being on the State Central Committee, soon arrayed it against the Governor, and under his influence the committee made desperate efforts to defeat the amendment to our Constitution abrogation Article 50, which made the Governor ineligible to re-election. The committee also tried to get Mr. Casey removed, and I think would have succeeded had it not been for Governor Warmoth. I thought he ought to be removed, but I did not think it at all probable that the President would remove his own brother-in-law, even if we all asked it, so I took no part in the attempt to get him out.

Interviewer—Great stress is laid on the fact that Mr. Warmoth is the friend of General McClernand. Do you hear anything of that kind down there?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir.

Interviewer—Does this seem to be part of the animus?

Mr. Pinchback—No, sir, I do not think it is. The fight is between Lowell, Packard and Warmoth, and Packard and Governor Warmoth were bosom friends.

Interviewer—Had Casey, the President's brother-in-law, been on a visit to the President just before this convention?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir; he got back the very day the Convention was to assemble.

Interviewer—What was said about the use of troops being authorized by the President? Was it supposed that it was directly authorized by him?

Mr. Pinchback—That was the impression I had, and I think it was the impression that generally prevailed. Packard announced that he had the highest authority in the nation for the use of the troops at the Convention, and that, of course, meant the President.

Interviewer—Did you hear him say that?

Mr. Pinchback—That was the report of the Campaign Committee while I was at the office of the Republican, with Herron and Campbell and several others, who signed the protest against the assembling of the Convention, when he said he had the highest authority for assembling the Convention there.

Interviewer—Mr. Close says, in his communication, that all the halls in the city were engaged by the Warmoth men, and that there was no other place to meet except the Customhouse unless they went into a hall under the control of the Warmothites. Is that so?

Mr. Pinchback—Well, I don't know whether the Warmoth men had all the halls engaged or not, but I do know that a committee of the Custom-house men were tendered the Turner Hall the Deutch Hall, and two other halls. They were offered four places that I know of. The excuse given for holding the Custom-house through fear of getting into the hands of the enemy is all fol-de-rol. They did not determine, or at least, did not announce, where they would assemble until one day prior to the Convention. When our committee waited upon them the Saturday preceding the Convention to ascertain where they were going to meet, they said they could not tell us just then, but would let us know after the meeting of the committee.

Interviewer—Didn't they publish the call for the Convention, an mention the place of meeting in the newspapers in very small type, and purposely make it obscure?

Mr. Pinchback—They didn't publish it at all until one day before the assembling of the Convention, that I saw.

Interview—Was there any danger of public disorder that day?

Mr, Pinchback—I don't think there was. I do not think there was any apprehension of danger.

Interviewer—Was the public business stopped on that day at the Custom-house?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir. Mr. Lynch went there and demanded to know by what authority he was denied admittance to the house, being the Republican State Senator, but they gave him no satisfaction. I was a delegate and made application myself and was refused admission.

Interview—Do you think Warmoth had a fair majority of the delegates to the Convention?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir. I can show you by their own roll. Out of the thirty-seven non-contested seats Mr. Warmoth had thirty-two votes, and those thirty-seven delegates represented the most populous parishes of the State. All but three of the thirty-seven signed a protest against assembling in the Customhouse.

Interview—Mr. Close says that in the parish of St. Mary, Warmoth had six men elected delegates to the convention.

Mr. Pinchback—Well, I did not see anything of that kind. The fact is that while the opposition were secretly working for the formation of their delegates as hard as they could, they were going around saying they were not going to call any convention this year. In the parish adjoining St. Mary, both committees were posted and had a meeting numbering about seventy-five voters. Of that number sixty-eight unanimously elected State Administration delegates to the Convention.

Interviewer— The Republican party is pretty well up in the State isn't it?

Mr. Pinchback—Well, we don't regard it so. Our State election is on Monday, and the Presidential election comes off on Tuesday. I stake my reputation on it that we will carry the State on Monday, and I would run almost the same risk that Gen. Grant will be beaten if he don't change the federal officers.

Interviewer—Has Gen. Grant's brother-in-law been particularly concerned in the matter?

Mr. Pinchback—I think he has, but he should have been the friend of Governor Warmoth.

Interviewer—What is the objection to the President's relative?

Mr. Pinchback—Well, he is charged with having appointed Democrats to office.

Interviewer—Did he live in New Orleans previous to his appointment to office?

Mr. Pinchback—No, sir.

Interviewer—He never was a Republican, was he?

Mr. Pinchback—He was never so regarded. I do not know that he appointed Democrats to office, but I think he did.

Interviewer—There are not many colored Democrats down there, are there?

Mr. Pinchback—I don't believe there are any.

Interviewer—Would it be safe for a colored man to be a Democrat down there?

Mr. Pinchback—Just as safe as it is for a white man to be a Republican up here. Of course he would be ostracised by his people, but he would not be treated with any violence.

Interviewer—How does General Longstreet get along down there?

Mr. Pinchback—First rate.

Interviewer—He was not mixed up in this affair, was he?

Mr. Pinchback—No sir. He remarked to me that he thought the controversy impolitic and unnecessary, but he would have nothing to do with it.

Interviewer—When did he say this?

Mr. Pinchback—Before the convention and since.

Interviewer—The rebels look a little cross-eyed at him, don't they?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes. But they look cross-eyed at every body who don't do what they want them to do.

Is Longstreet popular with colored people in Louisiana?

Mr. Pinchback—As popular as any man in the State.

Interviewer—If these disturbances should result in the overthrow of Warmoth, would the Warmoth Republicans and the supporters of the State Administration be turned against the re-election of Grant to the Presidency?

Mr. Pinchback—Unquestionably they would.

Interviewer—Is anybody going on to Washington to see about this matter?

Mr. Pinchback—I am on my way there now to see the President.

Interviewer—Do you intend to make a direct issue on the removal of the United States officials who managed the convention?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes sir.

Interviewer—And if the President does not remove them, you are going for him?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir: square, for we look upon him as the great end and means of the accomplishment of the official outrage that has been perpetrated upon us. We want these customhouse employes removed. It would take me until to-morrow morning to tell you of the outrages these men have committed. But we expect to be successful; we do not anticipate any fight at all.

Interviewer—You left the convention with Warmoth and was President of the Turner Hall Convention?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir.

Interviewer—Do you include the President's brother-in-law among the persons whom you want removed?

Mr. Pinchback—I do now, although I refused to sign a petition for his removal some time ago. He hasn't a handful of brains and no will of his own. He doesn't know anything more about that custom-house than you do. He leaves it all to Herwig and Herwig is virtually Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

Interviewer—How long was it before the Convention that he went to see the President?

Mr. Pinchback—About three weeks.

Interviewer—Just about the time they were setting the thing up?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir.

Interviewer—Didn't it look as if he had gone to Grant as an emissary of his party and that he came back with instructions to Packard and others?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir. He saw his mistake the moment he arrived. He came out in the Picayune the next day in a sort of interview, saying that he regretted that he had arrived so late; that if he had got home sooner he would have made other arrangements. There's no question about it in my mind that this thing was connived at the high quarters. Telegrams were sent from New Orleans to Secretary Boutwell—I sent one myself—asking him whether these men would be allowed to use the Customhouse for the purposes of a political convention. We never received an answer to them. Not a line.

Interviewer—Didn't these Customhouse people pretend to believe that Warmoth and his friends were enemies of the President?

Mr. Pinchback—That was their capital all the time. They had nothing else to buoy them up except the assertion that Mr. Warmoth had broken his pledges to the colored people. Packard and Lowell were constantly making these assertions.

WHAT THEY SAY.

It is with no small amount of gratification that we chronicle the fact that the Republican press throughout the entire country unanimously cry out against the recent outrage on the Republican party of Louisiana, committed by the Customhouse clique at New Orleans.

Everywhere severe condemnation is expressed, and that too, in no measured terms; for the provocation, we must remember, is one which of itself calls forth the indignation of all honest free citizens, and which has no precedent in the history of our country.

Against the solid array of Republican editors who freely and unreservedly condemn this flagrant action of a still more flagrant clique, we see opposed the *Citizens' Guard*, and this pitiful sheet is the protege of the very clique it so unblushingly upholds.

Imagine Carter, Dunn & Co., if you please, attempting to shield themselves from the just scorn and indignation of the Republicans of this State and the whole country, with this paltry Citizens *Guard*. Why, it is not as effectual as was the military guard provided by Marshal Packard and every one knows how that guard, instead of shielding this clique, but served to put away the mask and show to the people the hideous deformity the clique endeavored to conceal from the gaze of honest men.—*Vidalia Herald.*

A COLORED BARRISTER.

We had the pleasure to-day of an interview with Mr. T. Morris Chester, a barrister-at-law, of the English Bar, and a colored gentleman of ability, who has traveled extensively through Europe, and spent nine years of his life in Africa.

Moncure D. Conway in his letters to the Cincinnati Commercial, speaks of listening to Mr. Chester conducting the defense of a man charged with murder, and his success in clearing his client. Mr. Chester was the first black man of the United States ever called to the English bar, and his success is a matter of pride not only to his race but to every American. His abilities as a man, his education and cultivation, have surrounded him with friends abroad who have treated him with a high personal consideration, regardless of his dusky color. Mr. Chester is a full blooded negro, tall, well formed, with a sensible face adorned with a short moustache and beard. He has a good voice and a cultivated pronunciation and above all, possesses pleasing manners.

We learn that Mr. Chester if proper arrangements can be made, will in a few days deliver his celebrated lecture, "An Evening with Royalty," before the citizens of Jackson. The time and place will be announced in due season.—*Mississippi Pilot.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The Liverpool advices are still more favorable, (reporting an advance of ⅛d.,) and factors are firmer in their views. Buyers operate with caution, however, being unwilling to pay the advance demanded, and thus far the sales hardly exceed 300 bales, part showing an improvement of ⅛c.

Yesterday's business embraced 450 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13¼@14¼	—
Ordinary	14¾@15¾	15¼
Good Ordinary	16¼@17	16¾
Low Middling	17¼@17¾	17¼
Middling	18¼@18¾	—
Strict Middling	—@—	—
Good Middling	—@—	—
SUGARS:—		
Good Fair, ₰ lb		11½
Yellow Clarified		12½
Fair		11½
Fully fair		12
White	13@	13½
MOLASSES:—		
Reboiled, plantation, ₰ gallon	30@—	
Reboiled, refinery	35@	40
Golden Syrup		$1 00
FLOUR:—		
Superfine		4 50
Double extra		5 50
Treble extra		6 00
Good Treble Extra		6 25
Good Extra		—
Choice Extra	6 50, and	6 75
CORN:—		
Yellow mixed, ₰ bushel		67¢
Choice Yellow	71½@	67
White mixed		66
Yellow		—
White		70¢
Choice White, in Dundees		—
St. Charles county White		—

STEAMBOATS.

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ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

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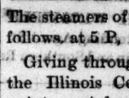

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Jonnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George I. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA:

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State please copy.

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CASH HOUSE

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ELSEWHERE.

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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS M,

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871,

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
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1 prizv of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

railway company the bonds of the State of Louisiana to the amount of seven thousand five hundred dollars for each and every mile of track which shall so appear to be laid and completed; and the Governor of the State of Louisiana is authorized and directed to proceed in like manner and cause to be executed and delivered to said company, on such certificate, inspection and report, a like amount of such bonds, that is to say, seventy-five hundred dollars for every mile of single track roadbed that shall be so graded and prepared for the superstructure, and a like amount of such bonds, that is to say, seventy-five hundred dollars for every mile of track that shall be so laid, until the said railway shall be entirely finished; provided, that before any such bonds shall be so executed and delivered, the said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company, by its president, or other duly authorized agent, shall execute and deliver to the Governor of the State of Louisiana a mortgage having the force and effect of a second mortgage upon all the railroads, franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock and other property and effects, whether real or personal, or whether in possession or to be acquired, to said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company, the condition of such mortgage to be that said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company shall pay, or cause to be paid, all of the said bonds and the interest thereon as the same shall become due and payable.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bonds, so to be issued shall be coupon bonds in the name of the State of Louisiana, to the order of the president of the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company, signed by the Governor of said State, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, and under the seal of the State of Louisiana, payable in forty years after the debt thereof, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. Said bonds shall be in the following form, to wit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
State of Louisiana. }
$1000. No.——,

Know all men, by these presents, that the State of Louisiana acknowledges to be indebted to the president of the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company in the sum of one thousand dollars, which sum the State of Louisiana promises to pay in current money of the United States to the order of the president of the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company, in forty years from the date hereof, and also to pay the expiring coupons or interest, semi-annually, at eight per centum per annum, at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, and at such place in the city of New York as the president of the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company shall designate, on the first day of January and July of each year, upon the delivery of the interest warrant or coupon in the margin hereof, until the payment of the principal sum; transferable by indorsement. In testimony whereof, the Governor of the State of Louisiana has signed these presents, and the Treasurer of the State, the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Secretary of State have countersigned the same, and the seal of the State is hereunto affixed.

Done at New Orleans, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

——, Governor.

Countersigned:

——, State Treasurer.

——, Auditor of Public Accounts.

——, Secretary of State.

And the said bonds may be transferred by the indorsement of the president of the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That said company is authorized and empowered from time to time to borrow money or to purchase property, upon its own credit for its own credit for the purpose of constructing and maintaining said railway or establishing continuous and connecting lines of railway and as evidence of the indebtness of said company for such loans or the purchase of such property may issue its corporate bonds or promissory notes, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed eight per cent per annum and to secure the payment of said bonds and notes may mortgage its railways, its capital stock, its corporate franchises and any of its real or personal property or any part or portion of the same and it may, by its president or other officers or agents duly authorized by its directors sell, dispose of or negotiate such bonds and notes or may sell, dispose of or negotiate its capital stock, or any of its personal property at such times and places and at such rates and for such prices, either within or without the limits of this State as in the judgment of said company or its directors will best advance its interests and if such bonds notes or stocks are thus sold at a discount such sale shall be in all respects valid and binding upon its company, and such stocks bonds or notes shall be as valid for the par value thereof as if the same had been sold at par value; provided, however that said company shall not secure the payment of its corporate bonds or promissory notes so authorized to be issued and disposed of by the first mortgage upon its property, franchises and effects to an amount exceeding the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for each linear mile of railroad which said company is authorized to construct under this act.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted etc., That the company shall have the rigth to keep a ferry at its southern terminus for the transportation of freights and passengers and over all streams on the route of said railroad, and to build bridges over such streams as they may deem proper on said route, and, to cross and connect with any and all railroads on their route at any point they may see fit.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That the president and all other officers and employees of the company shall be exempt from jury, military and road duty.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 101.
Joint Resolution

To postpone indefinitely the collection of the back taxes for the years 1861–2–3–4.

WHEREAS, The back taxes of 1861, 1862-3-4 were levied upon the assessment of property now very much depreciated in value, and a large proportion entirely lost; and

Whereas, The people are still greatly reduced and heavily burdened with taxes; and

Whereas, The one per cent. tax was levied and collected upon the consideration and with the express understanding that that the back taxes of those years should not be collected; and

Whereas, The enforcement of the collection of these taxes would greatly oppress, embarrass and discourage the people; therefore,

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the back taxes for the years 1861-2-3-4 be and the same are hereby indefinitely postponed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the foregoing resolution be and the same are hereby repealed, and this to take effect from and after its adoption.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved December 30, 1870.

(Signed) H. C. WARWOTH
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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CHARLES A. DANA, EDITOR.

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W. S. PIKE,
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(In place of steamer Natchez.)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

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WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces,

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM,

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ilterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

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IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice. We do Not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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Jewellers and Silversmiths,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. G. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch), for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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